

## MEXICAN CONSUL SAYS DOWNSIDE CASE FOR AMERICAN CONGRESS

Intimates that He Would Challenge El Paso Lawyers to  
Duel if He Were Not a Mexican Official, Because  
They Press Him to Settle Claims of Americans  
Shot on American Soil by Mexican Bullets.  
Woman Gets 8000 Pesos For a Wound  
She Sustained in the Foot.

The declaration that the congress of the United States can do what it pleases and be dashed—words to that effect—and a threat that if he were not a Mexican official he would challenge the firm to a duel or a pair of duels as the case might be, is the answer that the American consul at El Paso, in reply to a letter Thursday from E. C. Lorente, Mexican consul to El Paso, in reply to their efforts to get action on claims for clients who were shot in their homes in El Paso by bullets fired by Mexican soldiers from Mexican soil.

The attorneys have been trying for many months to get their claims adjudicated and, after failing to get the consideration that an American citizen would expect at the hands of the American state department, they have been taking it upon themselves and trying to get some consideration from the Mexican government, through consul Lorente, with the result that they believe matters have reached the breaking point.

PAID 8000 PESOS FOR HURT FOOT.  
One claim has been settled by the Mexican government. Mrs. Jennie Martha Preston, according to dispatches from Mexico City, published in the San Antonio Express of Wednesday, has been awarded \$4000. The dispatch, like all such affairs from Mexico City, misstates the case, however. It says the money is paid her for the death of her husband, making it appear that death claims are being settled very cheaply. As a matter of fact, the claim was paid for a slight injury to Mrs. Preston's own foot. She was shot in the foot at 6 o'clock p. m., on May 9, 1911, at her home, 1304 East Overland street, according to the data gathered by the United States government. For this injury she has been paid \$4000 or 8000 pesos. Yet the Mexico City dispatch says that she was paid the sum for the death of her husband.

This is the first and only claim so far adjudicated and settled by the Mexican government.

The troubles that Caldwell and Sweeney have had, which are typical of other cases, are set forth in a letter addressed to The El Paso Herald, enclosing correspondence exchanged between this firm and the Mexican consul. The correspondence follows:

## WILL JUSTICE BE GIVEN TO CLAIMANTS?

Correspondence Between Local  
Attorneys and Mexican  
Consul on Claims.

## DELAYS AND DELAYS ON PART OF MEXICO

El Paso, Texas, June 14th, 1912.

Editor El Paso Herald:

On May 8, 1911, during the attack on Ciudad Juarez by the forces commanded by Francisco I. Madero, now president of Mexico, the husband of Mrs. Celia Griffiths and the son of A. R. Chaffin were killed in the streets of this city by shots fired across the international boundary line by Mexican troops. We were shortly afterwards employed to present claims for the damages resulting from these deaths. We at once presented claims, supported by written affidavits, to the American state department for collection through diplomatic channels. That department instructed us to seek redress at the hands of the Mexican government. We protested against this instruction, but, driven by necessity, obeyed. We applied to the proper authorities of Mexico for information as to the method of procedure they would require. No information was given. We were later informed by those authorities that in order to even ask relief, our bereaved and impoverished clients would have to pay a stamp tax amounting to, we believe, hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars. We were later instructed by our state department to present these claims to the Mexican consul at this port, from whose hands our clients would receive such justice as Mexico thought they were entitled to. Again compelled by necessity, we obeyed your instruction. The enclosed correspondence will show the result and measure

of justice and of consideration the heirs of American citizens, slaughtered by foreigners in the sanctuary of their native land, and under the shadow of what was once "Old Glory," may expect to receive at the hands of that consul.

Respectfully,  
Caldwell & Sweeney.

Letter From Mexican Consul.  
El Paso, Texas, June 10, 1912.  
Messrs. Caldwell & Sweeney,  
El Paso, Tex.

In order that I may be able to investigate the claim of Celia Griffiths and Mr. Chaffin, which you represent in behalf of the plaintiff, I hereby request that you please call at this consulate next Monday, June 10th, from 10 to 12 a. m., bringing the witnesses in the case.

Begging you to acknowledge receipt of this letter, I am, sir,  
Yours very truly,  
E. C. Lorente,  
Consul of Mexico.

Reply To Lorente.  
El Paso, Texas, June 5, 1912.  
Hon. E. C. Lorente,  
Consul of Mexico,  
El Paso, Texas.

Sir:—Your note of June 10, 1912, requesting us to call at your consulate June 10th, 1912, between 10 a. m. and 12 m. with the claimants' witnesses in the cases of Celia Griffiths and Mr. Chaffin, was not received until yesterday.

In this connection we hope that you will be pardoned if we remind you that on March 22d, 1912, we wrote you about these claims and received no reply to our letter until we wrote you again on April 5th; that on April 11th, Mr. Caldwell called at your consulate and informed you that there was no legal means of having the witnesses in question brought before you, and, as they are busy persons, some of them officials, it was not believed that they would abandon their occupations and duties and appear before you to furnish the names and addresses of these witnesses. You were so furnished, and that, too, at once.

Promise of Settlement.  
During the course of that interview you also informed Mr. Caldwell that you possessed full authority in the premises, and that these claims would be settled in a definite manner within two weeks, either by payment or by rejection; that if we, however, were furnished with the names and addresses of these witnesses, you would be able to settle them without delay, but that at all events such a settlement would be reached in a reasonable time.

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## OFFICER AT FORT BLISS HELPED GET AGUINALDO

Capt. Burroughs, Native Texan, Commanding a Troop,  
Was Member of the Famous Thirty-third Infantry  
From Texas That Ended Rebellion in Islands.  
Served Also in Spanish-American War.

Capt. James M. Burroughs, Second Cavalry, one of the newly arrived officers at Fort Bliss, has the distinction of having been a member of the regiment that made a prisoner of Aguinaldo and ended the Philippine war of the rebellion.

Capt. Burroughs is a Texas, native born, and lived in the wood. He is a Houston man and before the war with Spain he was one of the leading young attorneys of that city and a captain in the First Texas Cavalry because he liked military life as a diversion. When the call came for volunteers, the First regiment of Texas Cavalry volunteered, of course, and was mustered in. James M. Burroughs, attorney, became first lieutenant and adjutant to Col. Waites, then commander of the regiment. Col. Waites soon was made a brigadier general and Capt. Luther R. Hare, of the United States regular army, another Texan, who had been mustered in as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, was promoted to the colonel. With Col. Hare, Lieut. Burroughs served until the

regiment was mustered out. In the same regiment was John A. Hulen, later adjutant general of Texas, who became lieutenant colonel on the promotion of Col. Hare. John Hulen, who later became chief of police in Manila, and still later, chief of the customs service in Persia, was another one of the officers of the First Texas Cavalry, Lieut. Burroughs.

When the Aguinaldo revolt broke out in the Philippines, Col. Hare was placed at the head of the 33d volunteer infantry and the former Lieut. Burroughs was commissioned a captain and went with him as a company commander. Col. Hulen also went along as a captain. During the campaign, the 33d succeeded in capturing Aguinaldo and ending the war, after one of the hardest campaigns in the entire rebellion.

Returning to the United States, Capt. Burroughs was appointed a first lieutenant in the 12th Cavalry, and was promoted to the captaincy into the Second. Capt. Burroughs had the reputation of

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## INTRIGUE IN SKATER RUNS WAR AGAINST GEN. WOOD OFF WITH A COUNTESS

That Is Charge Openly Made  
in Congress—Sen. Warren  
Subject of Attack.

## FT. RUSSELL MAY BE DISCONTINUED

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Startling charges of an intrigue against Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, begun by the late senator Marcus A. Hanna and kept alive by his friends, and a number of senators, attended the adoption by the house yesterday of the army appropriation bill conference report.

Reference to western senator, whose son-in-law, Brig. Gen. Pershing, is allusion to Maj. Gen. Charles E. Humphreys, as "the agent for the powder trust," and to senator Dupont's connection with the powder business, furnished other incidents in a stormy afternoon.

In spite of a vain flight, led by representative Prince, Cooper and Martin, the house adopted the report.

If president Taft signs the bill as it is said he will, Gen. Wood will be removed from his office on March 4, 1913, and the future of many army posts, including the famous Fort Russell, characterized as useless, will be left to a commission.

Uncharacterized Report as an Insult.  
Representative Prince characterized the report as "an insult to the army, the house and the country." In the debate representative Cooper brought in the name of senator Hanna.

"In all my public career," Mr. Cooper said, "I know of no officer who has been so misrepresented and maligned as Gen. Wood. I was told on the best authority that Wood was a man of high character and high ability. He was in charge in Cuba, a certain senator asked him what he proposed to do about Maj. Rathbone, director of posts of Cuba, then involved in the Panama frauds."

"Senator," responded Wood, "I propose to prosecute him."

"Do that," replied the senator, "and I'll see to it that you never rise higher than captain in the service."

"Since that time," continued Mr. Cooper, "that senator and his powerful friends have hounded Wood. The charge was made, which followed brought in the name of senator Hanna. Representative Martin, of Colorado, followed with an attack on 'one of the senate conferees,' and pointed out that among the army posts which the war department proposed to abolish was Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne. Wood, he referred to, had been in charge of the Panama frauds. The general is a son-in-law of senator Warren, of Wyoming, chairman of the senate committee on the army."

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Won Favor of Empress of  
Russia, Then Won Love of  
the Countess.

## A JILTED SINGER ATTACKS COUNTESS

St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—Terrell C. Peter, a twenty-year-old St. Louis youth, is homebound bound from Austria with a Viennese countess, with whom he is eloping. His dexterity on roller skates won for him the admiration of the titled woman as well as the jealousy of cabaret singer, who created a scene at a railroad station when he boarded a train with the countess.

The singer came to blows with the countess-or-to-be, and both women emerged from the conflict battered and disheveled. The encounter was stopped by police and Peter. The singer, a beautiful woman, was left standing on the platform, her fair cheeks marked by scratches, while Peter handed the countess into their compartment, and the train rolled away.

Peter's fiancée is countess Maximiliana, twice married and an heiress. Her father is count Z. Haringge, a member of the upper class of the Austrian empire. She is 27, and has moved in the highest European society, where she was rated as "eccentric."

Peter, who is the youngest son of G. W. Peter, manager of a summer garden roller rink here, is the world's champion roller skater. He has appeared on rinks all over the United States and Europe.

The youth has been in Europe several years, and spent a long period in St. Petersburg, where he taught the czarina how to skate. He won the imperial favor of the czar, who gave him a perpetual passport.

In Paris and London he received handsome premiums for taking exclusive charge of wealthy women of fashion who were learning to skate.

In Vienna he became the favorite of the nobility, and had sumptuously furnished rooms and automobiles placed at his disposal. Recently a beautiful singer came to admire him greatly, and her jealousy was inflamed when she learned of his attentions to the countess.

The singer followed them continually, and they planned secretly to leave Vienna. She learned of the plan, and was waiting at the station for them. The notoriety her attack on the countess created decided the couple to elope.

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## IS SHE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN? VISITING GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS SET STANDARD FOR AMERICAN VENUS

Mrs. Spencer Cosby, of Washington, Selected As Prettiest By Lieutenant-Commander Duens.  
But His Ideal Does Not Agree With That of Others, Including Some of His Own Countrymen.  
Woman Writer Thinks Visiting Officers Should Look Further Before Reaching Final Decision.

(By Margaret Hubbard Ayer.)  
MRS. SPENCER COSBY received a compliment from Lieut. Commander Duens, of the German naval cruiser Bremen, which is likely to throw the apple of discord among all the other beautiful young women of our country.

"Mrs. Cosby," said the gallant lieutenant, "is the most beautiful woman we have seen in America." He said he also spoke for his fellow officers.

Not that any one would say his taste is not excellent. Mrs. Cosby, who was Miss Vivian Stewart, of Washington, is a beauty, no doubt, with a wealth of reddish hair, a charming oval face and rather dreamy, violet eyes. To quote Lieut. Duens:

"Mrs. Cosby is a remarkably dainty woman and possesses a grace of manner that is most fascinating. He might have added that she has the rarest charm in woman, exquisite hands and arms and a neck for which she is especially famous, a neck so slender and curved, upon which her little head is set so correctly that the casual observer cannot fail to see that it is well nigh perfect. But yet—

They Ought to Wait.

While I would not question the taste of men who have traveled so much and so far, who have observed the beauties of many countries, I think Lieut. Duens and his brother officers should reserve judgment until they have seen a few more of our representative beauties. They should certainly have added "yet" before pronouncing judgment, and awarding the Washington matron the crown of beauty.

Every person has his own standard of beauty—the one particular type which he finds lovely beyond all others. It doesn't matter who sets the standard, for only the man who sets them judges by them. Measurements don't count, nor does coloring. The blonde is no more lovely than

## GERMANS CALL HER MOST BEAUTIFUL



Mrs. Spencer Cosby.

the brunette. It is a pure matter of taste.

A great French beauty said she recorded her own degree of pulchritude by the admiring looks she evoked from

the baker's boy and from the crowds (turned out to see her) at the opera.

Who Would We Look At?

Most women secretly apply the same system to estimate the power of their physical charms.

Let us see whom we would turn to look at if we were the baker's boy, or toward whom our admiring opera glass looks are directed.

I should turn to watch Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. According to every standard she is an ideal beautiful type of the American woman, and through her husband's work her particular type has impressed itself upon the country as "The American Girl."

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden attracts the admiring gaze of the crowd, whose verdict, after all, is worth having. Mrs. Burden combines the spirituelle type with the romantic beauty which Mrs. Oliver Harriman so well represents.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt is another woman, who, even if she had neither wealth nor position, would draw the admiring glances of those who see her spirited face with its dainty coloring and brilliant eyes.

George Law's eyes are larger than those of our most admired stage beauties, her face, too, is a perfect oval, and many painters have found in her personification of the frail and slender type of brunette beauty.

Mr. Beautiful Back.

Mrs. Phil Lydie never sat in her box at the opera without being conscious that hundreds of glasses were turned toward her. The most beautiful back in New York, not to mention a neck and shoulders of equal artistic perfection and a vivacity of expression, make her one of our recognized beauties, despite irregular features, which shows that the crowd knows more than the people who measure beauty with a tape measure and compass.

And there as Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., who was Marjorie Gould, much handsomer as a young matron than she is as a girl, and that is saying a good deal of the galaxy of beauty is hardly begun.

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## First Unit Of Big Pearson Plant To Be Started Monday

After the luncheon, which is to be given by the El Paso Milling company, the guests will go to the plant where the afternoon will be spent in inspecting the big mills.

The remaining four units will be brought in as rapidly as the machine layout can be completed. The planing mill and sash and door factory will be put into commission as soon as the building is completed and when the entire plant is in operation there will be 300 men employed at the mills and factory. The first unit alone, which will start Monday morning, will require 70 men.

The first test of the box factory was made Wednesday evening when the electricity was turned on at 5:55 and the machines turned over. Each machine is now being given an individual test and everything will be ready to begin commercial operations Monday. For the present, the electric power for the factory will be obtained from the city power plant but the company is constructing its own power plant to furnish power for the entire Pearson plant, which when completed, will cover 40 acres.

## GOSEVELT PUSHES TO CHICAGO COFFEE BILL OFFERS IN HAS BUT ONE SUPPORTER

## STRIKERS IN BATTLE

## WILL LEAD HIS FIGHT

## Predictions Made by Radi- cals that Convention Will Be End of Party.

## DEATH OF WHIG PARTY NAMED AS EXAMPLE

## Big Fight On in Texas Dele- gation—Taft Continues to Sweep Platter.

## STATUS OF BATTLE.

Delegates won by Taft Thursday, 18, by Roosevelt 15. Taft secured two each from the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth districts and one each from the first, third, seventh and fourteenth districts. Roosevelt secured the four delegates at large and two each from the first and fifth Missouri districts and two each from the third and ninth North Carolina districts.

Total given Taft by the committee, 259; total given Roosevelt, 12.

Total number delegates instructed for Taft, 360.

Contents pending Friday morning.

Mitchell Calvin, of Boston, has been chosen reading clerk of the Republican convention.

Delegation from Chicago and New York on the way to Chicago by special trains.

Florida delegates in contest from state of Texas.

Borah's name mentioned as dark horse candidate.

Roosevelt managers claim to have strength enough to overcome Taft's name, and senatorial election in Chicago, denounce action of committee with reference to California.

Today's Developments.

First South Carolina district given to Taft.

Roosevelt gains for Chicago tonight.

Taft wins two delegates in third Oklahoma district, two delegates, credited to Taft.

Two delegates, credited to Taft.

Chicago, Ill., June 14.—The pre-convention atmosphere in this city is lurid with heat. While the national committee is busy hearing contents amidst debates, outside, with sermons, and passion, the news comes that Roosevelt himself will leave for Chicago tonight to take control of the campaign in case of his managers until the convention shall have adjourned. Roosevelt managers are stirring up all kinds of enthusiasm by holding meetings, at which some of the most forceful men in the country are delivering speeches. It is predicted that if the Roosevelt faction does not lose the nomination, this convention will see the end of the Republican party.

Special trains are rushing to Chicago from all directions carrying delegations from various parts of the country, and it is certain that the coming convention will be a history making one in no way less than one.

Eight delegates, seated.

Eight delegates designated as supporters of president Taft were declared entitled to seats in the Republican national convention by the national committee. The delegates were seated at hearings of contests prior to 1:30 p. m. Four of these two each from the third district of Oklahoma and the second district of Tennessee—were victorious over contesting Roosevelt delegates.

Contests from the first South Carolina and first Tennessee districts involved factional fights between Taft adherents, the Roosevelt faction, and as claimants for the seats. The two contests involving issues between Taft and Roosevelt supporters were decided by the national committee. Roosevelt members of the committee being unable to obtain a roll call. In both cases the question at issue involved the regularity of trial conventions.

Walter L. Houser, campaign manager for senator La Follette, held a seat in the national committee meeting today representing committeeman Alfred T. Rogers of Wisconsin.

Nearly two hours of acrimonious argument at the forenoon session of the national committee resulted in the net result of the transfer of the two delegates from a single Oklahoma district, the third from the "contested" to the Taft column. The issue hinged upon the regularity of trial conventions held at Tulsa. The Roosevelt delegates appearing as contestants.

Following this action the committee quickly disposed of the first South Carolina district case, in which the regular and contested delegates were both composed of Taft supporters. The contestants were seated.

The national committee then seated the Sells faction of Taft delegates in the first Tennessee district. No Roosevelt content was involved.

The two Taft delegates content from

(Continued on page 6.)

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(Continued on page 6.)

## REBELS AND FEDERAL NEAR AT SANTA ROSALIA

(By Associated Press.)  
Chihuahua, Mexico, June 14.—Gen. del Toro and Rojas in command of the extreme rebel front are maneuvering almost in sight of the federal north of Santa Rosalia and minor engagements today would be no surprise.

From the rebel positions long lines have been thrown out and the federal will have difficulty in delivering a frontal attack without serious harassing.

The general order that correspondents must stay to the rear has been amended and will apply only to two or three suspected of being spies.